

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. W. GANDE and HERBERT PRICE, trading as GANDE, PRICE & CO., SHANGHAI and HONGKONG, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st January, 1897. The SHANGHAI business will be continued by J. W. GANDE under the style of J. W. GANDE & CO., and the HONGKONG business by HERBERT PRICE, trading as H. PRICE & CO., with the following Trade Mark—



Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "SACHSEN."

THE above-named steamer having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, and MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship.

"OHENZOLLERN," Captain H. Becker, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship.

"SACHSEN," Captain H. Becker, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND WLAIVOSTOCK. THE Steamship.

"GLENURRET," Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"GLENAVON," Captain Wm. Pihle, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES. THE Company's Steamship.

"PECTAN," Captain N. Hocken, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship.

"HECTOR," Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking thereon cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship.

"GUTHRIE," Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is fitted throughout with the Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

Today's Advertisements.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE CITY HALL TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), the 1st July, 1897, commencing at 9 P.M.

LIGHT WEIGHT COMPETITION for a MASTER SILVER CUP. To be followed by THE EVENT OF THE EVENING HEAVY WEIGHT COMPETITION between

J. CUSACK, Army, T. NORTHCOTT, Navy, for a handsome SILVER CUP. To wind up with A GRAND SCIENTIFIC CONTEST between

J. DIMSTON, Navy, and J. SLAVIN, Navy.

CUPS on View at the NEW VICTORIA HOTEL. PRICES of ADMISSION—\$1, \$2, \$3. PLAN of HALL and TICKETS can be obtained at W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Music Warehouse.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st July, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER. LEMONADE. GINGER ALE. SASSAPARILLA. RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager, 1st March, 1897. [1021]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the strictest Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ships at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER. LEMONADE. POTASH WATER. SALTZET-WATER. LITHIA WATER. SASSAPARILLA WATER. TONIC WATER. GINGER ALE. GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 1st July, 1897. [1021]

BIRTH.

On the 26th June, at Ashon Lodge, Sophia Road, Singapore, ISABEL KEMP, wife of R. KEMP, of 4 daughters.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, on the 24th instant, by the Very Rev. Father Messy, DUNSTAN ALFRED ARRI, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Selangor Government Railway, to MAUD GERALDINE HUGHES, daughter of H. RICHARDS Esq., late of the F.W.D.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1897.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

WRECK OF THE P. & O. LINER "ADEN." LONDON, June 30th.

The P. & O. steamer *Aden* was wrecked on Socotra at 3 a.m. on the 31st instant, and is a total loss.

Nine passengers and three of the European and 33 of the native crew were rescued by the steamer *Mayo* last Saturday, and as the wreck was breaking up they were landed at Aden.

The passengers rescued were Mr. Valje; Mr. Pearce, wife, and eldest infant; Mr. Frank Gillett, wife, and daughter; two sailors, engineer White, steward Cave, and seaman Kelt. The remainder are drowned or missing.

THE JURILE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The Prince of Wales will inspect the Colonial Contingents on Saturday at Buckingham Palace.

GERMANY. Count Buelow, the Ambassador at Rome, has replaced Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MUCH PLEASED. The Duc d'Auerstadt, the French special envoy at the Jubilee celebrations, is deeply gratified at the extremely flattering reception accorded him by the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

RESULT OF THE ASCOT STAKES. The ASCOT STAKES, of 500 sovs. each with 1,000 sovs. added, for 3-year-olds, colts and fillies, filled 8.11. About 1 mile and 5 furlongs.

LONDON, June 15th. The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes—

1. Mr. H. B. Bland's *Edgar* by *Hampton*—Wiggle. 2. Mr. J. E. Morrison's *Ch. P. F. V.* by *Sally*—Devote. 3. Mr. J. E. Morrison's *Ch. P. F. V.* by *Sally*—Devote.

RESULT OF THE GOLD CUP. The GOLD CUP, value 1,000 sovs. in specie, in addition, out of which the second shall receive 500 sovs. and the third 250 sovs. added, for 3-year-olds, colts and fillies, filled 8.11. About 1 mile and 5 furlongs.

LONDON, June 15th. The following is the result of the race for the Gold Cup—

1. Mr. H. B. Bland's *Edgar* by *Hampton*—Wiggle. 2. Mr. J. E. Morrison's *Ch. P. F. V.* by *Sally*—Devote. 3. Mr. J. E. Morrison's *Ch. P. F. V.* by *Sally*—Devote.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.7.

HERE is good news from the *Bombay Gazette* of 11th June—"Plague seems to be steadily disappearing and the Bombay death-rate is now practically normal."

REPORTS received at Bombay from the Mekran coast show that the plague has not extended in that direction from Kurrachee. The *Bombay Gazette* says—"There seems no likelihood now of the disease spreading up the Persian Gulf and to overland to Aden."

Most interesting correspondence between Mr. Herbert Smith and the Government in respect to the "Light Dues Commission" is published in this issue of the *Telegraph*. We also publish a careful translation of a proclamation issued by the Wuchow Likin Office and invite the attention of our readers thereto. We shall deal with it and other proclamations editorially at an early date.

THE reply of the Governor of the Straits Settlements to the Queen's Message was as follows—"The Queen, London: Your Majesty's devoted subjects in the Straits Settlements send humble and grateful thanks for the gracious message just received. They pray for the continued health and happiness of a Queen whose whole life has been devoted to her people's welfare.—(Mitchell, Singapore.)"

INSPECTOR WITCHELL presented 11 cases at the Magistrate's court this morning for breaches of the Gambling Ordinance. He said he went to the second floor of No. 4 King Leung St. and there found gaming material strewn on the ground. The men had already been arrested by a Chinese constable who entered the house when the game of *patow* was going on. Two of the men who kept the place and received commission were fined \$50 each and the others, who were gambling, were fined \$5 each.

THE charge of arson against Cheng Kwan Tieg was resumed at the Magistrate's court this afternoon. Mr. H. L. Dennis prosecuted and Mr. Rees appeared for the defence. Mr. H. L. Dennis, of the South British Insurance Co., said that he visited the premises No. 231 Queen's Road, Central on the day after the fire. When he went there to inspect the police, there were about 10 large boxes which contained cigars in the first story. When he went there the day after the fire these boxes were all empty. He then said that he made a list of all the cigars in the shop and valued them at \$500. In the afternoon he was examined and answered was committed for trial.

REUTER was wrong in reporting Mr. Swettenham, Resident of the Federated States, had been created a G.M.C. The Straits papers state that he is a R.C.M.G.

THE German mail liner *Sachsen*, which arrived here this morning, reports that while in the China Sea she had a moderate to strong S.W. monsoon and rough sea and for the last two days had equally and fairly weather and thunderstorms.

THE Straits *Free Press* hears that before very long Singapore will have a third company of Royal Artillery as an augmentation of the Garrison. There are eleven new companies being raised as part of the scheme of increase lately decided on. Our contemporary thinks the extra company for Singapore will probably be one of these.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* in a leading article on the Jubilee Honours bestowed on officials and civilians in the Far East points out that the Hon. C. P. Chatterjee's promotion is of a different nature to the Governor's and "has been bestowed upon a man who has turned to useful account in the service of his adopted home an unusually prosperous career. No one who has carefully followed that career will envy him the distinction he has attained."

THE *Shanghai Daily Press* is "cock-sure" about the Belgian Railway Loan going through O.K. It admits that there is a "hitch" in that the Syndicate has given, in some important points and that there is to be no Government guarantee; and in its issue of the 16th ultimo endeavours to persuade its readers that there is a vast difference between a "hitch" in Peking and a "hitch" in the cup and the lip. *Umm! Tempora mutantur.*

PERCY VINCENT was brought up on remand at the Magistrate's court this morning charged with larceny from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Mr. K. W. Mounsey appeared for the defence and Mr. G. W. Millward represented the C.P.R. Mr. Mounsey informed his Worship that he had only been instructed and hadn't had time to go into the case. He therefore asked for a week's remand. The Police offered to go to the case and the case was remanded till next Thursday at 10.30 a.m.

THE funeral of the late Bombarier Ingila, H.K. Volunteer Corps, took place at 8 a.m. today. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage covered with wreaths and bearing the helmet and side arms of deceased. There were about 40 Volunteers present including Major Sir J. W. Carrington, and the band of the West Yorks played the corse to and from the cemetery. After the burial service a firing party discharged three farewell volleys over the grave of their late comrade and the men returned to town at 9.30 a.m.

AN English paper's Verilian correspondent tells a funny story of the King of Siam's recent visit to Venice. His Majesty went to the great manufactory of the exquisite lace for which Venice is once more becoming famous. He went through the millinery of the great Venetian lace-makers, and he was last going to send off his train, when the officials discovered that they had lost him. They searched the waiting-room, then the station, then the palace, but no King was to be found. The distracted officials were at their wits end, when the King was seen in the distance quietly strolling in from the neighbouring vineyard. He had got out of the office of his carriage, and gone for a walk to see the place, and to study the manners and customs of the people, little dreaming that he was to be lost. He was last going to send off his train, when the officials discovered that they had lost him. They searched the waiting-room, then the station, then the palace, but no King was to be found. The distracted officials were at their wits end, when the King was seen in the distance quietly strolling in from the neighbouring vineyard. He had got out of the office of his carriage, and gone for a walk to see the place, and to study the manners and customs of the people, little dreaming that he was to be lost.

THE Light Dues Commission. For the information of those who take an interest in the Light Dues question, Mr. Herbert Smith has handed on the following correspondence between himself and the Government—

Hongkong, 14th June 1897. Sir—At a preliminary meeting of the Light Dues Commission, held on the 10th inst., to consider and decide on the method of procedure, I proposed for the consideration of the Chairman, Sir John Carrington, and of the other members, that the Commission should, before taking any evidence under questions 3, 4, 5, and 6, proceed to consider and determine whether any useful purpose could be served by entering into the investigations suggested by these questions, entailing for their satisfactory solution an examination of the Colonial accounts, inasmuch as the foundation of the Colony, Sir John Carrington was of opinion that as three officers of the Government—the Colonial Treasurer, the Harbour Master, and the Captain Superintendent of Police—had already examined into and reported on the matter, the Commission ought at least to hear their evidence and learn from them the grounds on which they had recommended the inclusion in the public expenditure on shipping of the items covered by questions 3, 4, 5, and 6. I had on looking carefully over the memoranda submitted by these officers, and circulated to the members of the Commission, for their information, that these gentlemen do not feel confident that their statement of the account is in conformity with Mr. Chamberlain's views on the subject; as expressed in his Despatch of 27th March last, which they describe as so framed as to leave them in doubt as to the real intent of the Secretary of State. These gentlemen also clearly state the account, as stated by them, will lead to endless discussion if their opinions and suggestions are to be taken in the settlement of the question.

I am bound to say that I see nothing objectionable in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, and it seems to me that the account stated by the three gentlemen in question, and the consequent instructions to the Commission, might long way exceed anything ever intended or suggested by the Secretary of State. It is therefore, I am bound to say, that I see nothing objectionable in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, and it seems to me that the account stated by the three gentlemen in question, and the consequent instructions to the Commission, might long way exceed anything ever intended or suggested by the Secretary of State.

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As previously described, was thrown into the bushes at the roadside. The man arrested proved to be innocent of the charge and the belief that it was the real culprit is confirmed.

The Selwyns at Grenville recorded a shock of earthquake last Saturday night. The French Lodge of Freemasons last night gave a banquet to the Indians and Colonials. Mr. O'Connell, in a speech on the occasion, emphasized the fact that Masonry in India brings together various classes, creeds, and races.

An emergency meeting of the Lodge is summoned for the 26th instant to elect and initiate Aja Singh and Umair Singh.

SIMLA, June 12th.
A heavy outbreak of cholera is reported among the soldiers at Mullai, 15 deaths having occurred out of 24 soldiers.

Numbers on relief works have now reached 100,000 or an increase of 77,000 over the figures of last week. The principal increases occurred in Central India 49,000, Madras 18,000, Bengal 12,000 and Bombay 7,000. On the other hand, the Central Provinces report 24,000 and Hyderabad 15,000 decreases.

A scarcity of water is being experienced in several parts of Madras N. W. P., the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and prices are generally high for rice.

The case of Lieut. S. Schofield, R.A., is reported from Kashmir, of fever.

From Rangoon Times.
A local earthquake occurred here at 5.13 p.m. on the 26th inst., lasting six minutes. Numerous lives were lost, also property. The earthquake was felt in the city, and the houses were shaken to the foundations. The water in the wells was thrown up, and the houses were shaken to the foundations. The water in the wells was thrown up, and the houses were shaken to the foundations.

THE FOREIGN MOVEMENT IN TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, June 26th.
Has been said in the public Press of affairs in Tientsin native of the 1st is the situation in the city. The city of "wall" and ever incident native discontent have been the cause of a feeling of uneasiness in the city. The city of "wall" and ever incident native discontent have been the cause of a feeling of uneasiness in the city.

Under the presence of the Chinese celebration at the St. Claude MacDonald wired for the city, and it was presumed by more than one person that a Japanese and a French vessel would be more often seen in place where strings of barges or a more small vessels in tow are usual. It also authorizes the light to steer by.

Art. 4.—(c) Reduces the number of "not under command" lights and balls to two instead of three and makes the distance between them also six feet instead of three. This, if nothing more, relieves the strain on the memory. The main reason for this change is the fact that the lights are now to be visible at a distance of 2 miles, by which the practical necessities of the case are equally well met.

Art. 5.—(d) States that vessels showing the "not under command" lights when making headway shall carry their sidelights, the omission of which has more than once led to collision.

Art. 6.—(e) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 7.—(f) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

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Art. 9.—(h) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 10.—(i) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 11.—(j) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 12.—(k) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

unpleasant history of associations and is associated with their humiliation. At any time during the past half-year there have been vapourings that its rededication would be stopped by force; and no one can doubt that the feeling is a strong element in the situation.

The French fathers have carried on their splendid philanthropy with great success, and have forwarded their headquarters in the precincts of the Concession, that sympathisers are at a loss to account for the new departure. It has been put down to M. Gerson's desire to reassert French prestige, but as it has the warm approval of Abbe Favier we may conclude there are more weighty reasons than this. In any case we cannot but regard the new collection in the dates of re-opening the building and the great British festival as the most unfortunate feature of a threatening situation.

Anxiety for a poor congregation of French festival, and we shall be glad to hear that both functions have passed off without disturbance. The ample precautions taken happily justify the hope that it will be another version of the Celestial "Much Ado about Nothing."—N.C. Daily News.

THE NEW RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

BY A DECK OFFICER.

The new regulations for preventing collisions at sea (which came into force to-day, the 1st July) do not vary materially from those in force up to 1st July. It is true there are additions to the lights and signals, but the Steering and Sailing Rules remain unchanged, and although many are altered and amplified, it is mainly to legalize what has already become the practice of seamen, or to make the means more precise and better adapted to existing circumstances.

To take them as they come, Art. 1.—Is a good example of this. Art. 2.—Referring to a steamer's mast-head light states that the light, now "red" need not be carried at a greater height than 40 feet. From the use of the word "need" in this connection, the presumption is that it may be, if desired. It also provides that a steamer "may" carry a second, mast-head light 25 feet lower and more than that distance forward of the other. This would be helpful in determining more exactly the direction in which a vessel is going, but is not likely to be used out here except in boats where all does not count or by skippers who make a fetish of the letter of the Regulation. The exact position in which to carry the light might have been prescribed in this case as a step in the direction of that which is the use of lights and signals which is so desirable.

The Rule regarding the sidelights remains the same; so does that about the screens, which still merely says that they are to be fitted "so as to prevent the lights from being seen across the bows." An interchangeable discussion may be raised upon what exact degree of convergence these lights should have; and the report of the committee specially appointed by the Board of Trade, in answer to the agitation raised against the instructions given by their officers to the effect that the angle of 4 degrees (now abolished) is intended. Every intelligent seaman should feel it his duty to see for himself from actual experiment, with the lamps in position, that they are correctly screened when seen from ahead.

Art. 3.—Besides requiring a towboat to carry her mast-head light 6 feet apart instead of 3 feet, makes it necessary for her to carry three mast-head lights when towing more than one vessel under certain circumstances. This, however, will be more often seen in places where strings of barges or a more small vessels in tow are usual. It also authorizes the light to steer by.

Art. 4.—(a) Reduces the number of "not under command" lights and balls to two instead of three and makes the distance between them also six feet instead of three. This, if nothing more, relieves the strain on the memory. The main reason for this change is the fact that the lights are now to be visible at a distance of 2 miles, by which the practical necessities of the case are equally well met.

Art. 5.—(d) States that vessels showing the "not under command" lights when making headway shall carry their sidelights, the omission of which has more than once led to collision.

Art. 6.—(e) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 7.—(f) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 8.—(g) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 9.—(h) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 10.—(i) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 11.—(j) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 12.—(k) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 13.—(l) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

Art. 14.—(m) Describes the character of the lights required by small steamers (under 40 tons gross) and makes provision for such craft as sailing vessels of less than 20 tons and small steam launches.

least light, higher than the other one. The phrase "clear, uniform, and unbroken," is retained in this rule; whereas the word "uniform" is deleted in Art. 2. It is perhaps to emphasize the vital necessity of the light being seen all round. While masts exist this will remain an impossibility, and until we can render luminous, say the rim of the main top or a band on the funnel the present method is as well as can be devised.

A point which it might be as well for Bangkok traders to remember is that vessels engaged in or near a fairway must show the "not under command" lights as well as the anchor light.

Art. 12.—In allowing the use of that unmistakable signal the "flashing" or "any other" signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal. In order to attract attention, evidently taboo the use of the whistle for this purpose.

Art. 13.—The rules do not interfere with the lights used by motor-vessels, or with the use of the private signals of steamship companies.

Art. 14.—Allows a steamer under sail only, but with her funnel standing, to carry one black ball.

(To be continued.)
THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

SIMLA, 21st June.
The news has arrived of a catastrophe in the Tochi Valley. Full details are awaited, but it seems a tremendous stroke was made by the Maliks and a large number of followers on some 100 troops, who were engaged in the valley. The disaster occurred on the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock in the day. Our loss was, in killed, Colonel Bann, 1st Sikhs, Lieut. Crookshank, R.A., and Captain Brown, No. 6 Mountain Battery. Captain Brown was a son of the late Sir James Brown.

The wounded officers were—Lieut. Seton Brown, 1st Punjab Infantry, Lieut. Higginson, attached to the 1st Sikhs, and Surgeon-Captain Gentry, 1st Sikhs. Further casualties were—Lieut. Parbhat Chandra, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieut. Parbhat Chandra, 1st Punjab Infantry. The disaster occurred on the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock in the day. Our loss was, in killed, Colonel Bann, 1st Sikhs, Lieut. Crookshank, R.A., and Captain Brown, No. 6 Mountain Battery.

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some narrow escapes from death were reported. Only one man so far is reported to be badly hurt. The cyclone could be heard for some time before it arrived and many people thought it was a violent thunderstorm approaching.

From South Australia come tales of sad distress amongst the farmers in the northern agricultural areas and on the Murray Flats, and assistance will have to be continued for several months. The total public subscriptions to the relief fund were over £10,000. Of this £4,000 has been spent on food, for which farmers give vouchers, redeemable after the next harvest. They are showing great pluck, for although the last two crops have been failures, the area under wheat this year will be larger than in the last three years. Clothing has been forwarded to them in large quantities, the children in some families being bareheaded and barefooted, and wearing scarcely any other clothes, although winter is beginning. Applications for relief have been received from over 100 families, many of whom are a number of sturdy and usually independent German settlers on the Murray Flats.

There has been quite a commotion in the bookmaker's camp lately and on May 31st some 30 or 40 pencils were each fined £10 or a month for taking wagers at Randwick. The immediate effect of the convictions is practically to abolish all bookmaking in New South Wales for the present. The bookmakers cannot afford to pay the fines and run the possible risk of imprisonment. Therefore, until the present law is amended, the avocation of the bookmaker in this colony to all intents and purposes is gone. All the principal betting houses have closed their doors. It is proposed to introduce a bill into Parliament legalizing betting on the racetracks, but as this will preclude those who cannot, for various reasons, attend race meetings from betting, it is meeting with opposition.

A very great influx of Hindus is pouring into the Clarence district to work on the sugar plantations and the farmers urge that the Government should suppress it. There are over 500 Hindus in the district to 3000 whites. By each steamer from Calcutta further draughts are arriving and it seems strange that these swartzy gentlemen should be taken in preference to white men, hundreds of whom are in town and country vainly seeking work.

There are some very large tracts of swamp land in this colony, that in their present state are perfectly useless and it is good to learn that an effort is about to be made to reclaim portions of them. The Minister for Lands has just announced that he can reclaim some 600 acres on Shoalhaven River and for £4 an acre it can be made fit for the plough. About 10 men will be employed at the work which will extend over four months and cost about £4,000. If this work proves successful some hundreds of thousands of acres of similar land in various parts of the colony can be similarly reclaimed.

The Minister views this experiment with much confidence. A curious piece of news was before the Court last week, which shows how careless some of our lawyers are in celebrating marriages. Florio Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy and was brought up for sentence. In mitigation of her sentence it was stated that she, ten years ago, when 15 years of age, married her first husband, Martin, who was now serving ten years' penal servitude for an assault upon a child. In 1890 she pleaded guilty to a charge of having committed a bigamous marriage with a man named Heath, and owing to the character of her husband, who had deserted her, she received a nominal sentence. Heath promised to stick to her, but he also deserted her at the end of six months, and after much persuasion, she married the present prosecutor, Coulson, as she had no means of support. The judge in passing sentence, said that there was strong evidence that she had married another man named Sorensen. Gross negligence had been displayed by the lawyers, who had not filled in the necessary certificates. Of the certificates before him only one had been filled in properly. Licensed clerks were not obliged to perform that necessary duty, and the court was of the opinion that the ceremony of marriage had not been properly performed. It was necessary for him to order her to be imprisoned with light labour for six months.

A fearfully sudden death occurred in the Richmond (Vic.) Police Court a few days ago. An old man named Bligham was proceeding against a neighbour for trespass and while giving evidence he suddenly turned to the bench and fell backwards. When picked up he was dead. The court's business was closed for the day in consequence of the sudden death. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Our Fire Brigade Superintendent (Mr. Bear) gave some evidence lately before a Parliamentary Committee that should hardly make hon. members and reporters feel comfortable. He said that our present Houses of Parliament, if once on fire, would be very dangerous owing to the wooden linings to the walls and the staircases and generally be summed up as a place where a fire would be particularly apt to break out. As the second of the House seems so far off that perhaps it would be as well to renovate the old ones. In addition to the dangerous nature of the buildings the water supply in the neighbourhood is not adequate to cope with a serious outbreak there.

In a heavy Easterly gale of 40 m.p.h. near Seal Rocks, on May 31st, no less than four of our keelboats were driven ashore during the night. In several cases the crews got ashore by swimming and one lot got off in their boat. Captain George of the "Belinda" was carried ashore by the sea, and two of the crew were pinned in the rigging till next morning. The pilot boats were unable to take them off and they were nearly spent with exposure and exhaustion. Captain George attempted to swim ashore with a line from the boat but was unsuccessful at first as the line was too heavy. A smaller one was procured and after a hard struggle he got ashore, when he found that one of the men was so far gone that he was unable to help himself. The captain picked up with him to the boat. Captain George deserves the greatest praise for the gallant manner in which he went out again after the terrible night he had gone through.

A shocking state of affairs came to light during an inquest on a girl aged 14, at Hay, a few days ago. It seems that she died in giving birth to a male child, and she had been employed as a servant on a selector's homestead. A verdict of perjury was returned by the jury properly applied the opinion that the father of the child was guilty of manslaughter.

Last Sydney ladies are enabled to take a bus ride on the outside of the vehicles instead of as before being crowded together inside in all weathers. The "Bus Co." are doing away with the narrow front steps and fitting the buses with nice comfortable seats and bannisters like those in London and the fair sex is catching on to the improvement warmly. Before it was almost impossible for a lady to get the seats outside and now another male monopoly has gone. The company will next have to put on rubber for smokers and non-smokers on their "litters" in the camp and no end of "letters" to the papers.

The "Sunny Hills" again! A poor shoemaker, 50 years of age, was quietly going home when a gang of toughs insulted him. He remonstrated with them and received a blow that smashed his jaw. While he lay on the ground the brutes kicked him senseless and but for a bystander he would certainly have been killed outright. He is in hospital now in a serious condition and "no arrests have yet been made" as the stereotyped phrase goes. And yet we have men in Parliament who have the cheek to say that the lash should not be used on such ruffians.

In one of the papers the other day "Loyalist" wrote giving his views on the subject of a general illumination for the Jubilee. He says it is a tax on owners and lessees of property and that such displays are only vulgar and commonplace. He further urges the impossibility of anyone over the school stage finding gas or electric light designs beautiful or interesting, and generally implies that it will only be a rich harvest for gamblers and plumbers. There may be some reason in this, but "Loyalist" after all, appears to be one of those disgruntled individuals of whom a few are found even in this free country, and his letter is not likely to abate our patriotic desire to the extent of a farthing candle.

In connection with the Record Reigen celebration the cantata "Australia's greeting to the Queen," to be sung by 3000 school children, at the Public Schools sports on the Cricket ground, bids fair to be a great success. The little folk will also sing "Australia's sunny clime," a pretty song by the same composer as the cantata, Mr. Chipin, of the Emory school.

Among the visiting Colonial Premiers in London for the Jubilee is Mr. R. J. Seddon, New Zealand representative. There's nothing remarkable in this, but Mr. Seddon, who went home via America, caused a sensation on the Yankee mail packet when going to Frisco by singing "The Weir of the Green" at a concert on board. There were a number of people who took exception to the pretty old song, saying that it was strongly objected to by Her Majesty, and Mr. Seddon, being a Premier, ought to have known better, &c., &c. Mr. Seddon had sufficient good sense to take no notice of the thin-skinned folks' complaint and think that if the sort of man to sing the song again even if it cost him a share in "Jubilee bonours."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
SUPREME COURT.
IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Justices Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G. (Chief Justice), and Mr. A. G. White, Puisne Judge.)
July 1st.

Cheong Yau To, Cheong Yau Kung and Lam Shi, appellants, and the Bank of China and the Sino-Foreign Bank, respondents.
The appeal, the judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice on the 21st December, 1896, is reversed and that the costs in the Court below be paid by the plaintiff and all further proceedings stayed.

Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. F. B. Dowley) appeared for the appellants and Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master) appeared for the respondents.
At 10.45 a.m. Mr. H. E. Pollock began his address on behalf of the respondents. He quoted largely from cases of a similar nature and said it was quite clear that there was some arrangement made to between the debtor and the original creditor in those cases and not between a third party. With regard to the discharge of a surety he said there must be a binding agreement capable of being enforced, and he made special reference to the case *Clark v. Bailey*, cited in the Court below and decided by Justice North in 1839. His Lordship on that occasion said that there was no doubt as to the law of sureties. When the creditor entered into an agreement with the principal debtor to give him time and without receiving his remedy, the creditor was bound to give time to the principal debtor, if so doing he released the surety. Thus, if time were given by virtue of a positive contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, the surety was held to be discharged because the creditor, by his action, had put it out of the power of the surety to take recourse to some power or remedy he might be entitled to under the original contract. To produce the discharge of a surety two things were necessary. There must be a binding contract to give time and of being enforced and the contract must be with the principal debtor. He drew attention to the point raised by Mr. Robinson, that, although a consideration was necessary for making a contract to give time effective for the discharge of a surety, no consideration was necessary in equity, but he also had contended that the rule of equity was different from that of law on the question of a consideration and of giving time. Counsel quoted the case *Tuck v. Lill*, which, he said, effectively disposed of the point. He contended that the complainant's version could not be accepted because it was manifestly made up for the purposes of the case. In this case time was given to the principal debtor on some condition as to paying off arrears of interest. The court held that paying the paying off of interest did not amount to a valuable consideration. It was laid down by Vice-Chancellor Wood that, whether in equity or at law, no agreement to give time could be valid unless it was shown that it was for a consideration. Counsel also dealt at length with the question of the surety's change of position, the real test of which was whether the position was altered by the creditor or against the principal debtor. The creditor was under no obligation to press the principal creditor for payment of the debt, and the surety, standing by, knew the same sort of arrangement was going on between the creditor and the principal debtor. Nothing short of the creditor putting himself into such a position that he could not sue the principal debtor would be sufficient to release the surety from his obligation, and the creditor was empowered at any time to proceed against the surety. This was very applicable to the state of affairs which the complainant alleged to exist here. It showed that, unless the surety could make out that he was in some way deprived of a legal remedy by an express agreement made to give time, for a consideration, between the creditor and the principal debtor, the surety was not discharged. There must be some binding agreement to give time for a valuable consideration by which the surety would be deprived of some right he would have against the principal debtor. Even taking the evidence as absolutely correct there was nothing more than that the complainant was there simply a surety, looking on, and the agreement was made between the bank and Kan Sing To and clearly not with the complainant himself. It was made between the creditor and therefore it did not discharge the surety and it was quite clear from Mr. Francis's arguments that there was no agreement to give time at all and that the parties were in the same position as they were the day before, and also that there was no consideration for any agreement. In law and in equity there might be a consideration for an agreement to give time, if any was given at all, against the discharge of a surety.

Mr. E. Robinson was addressing the Court in reply when an adjournment was made till 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JULY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations 1888.

Barometer 29.73
Thermometer 81.5
Humidity 83
Rainfall 1.98

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at On date at
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.73 29.74
Thermometer 78 77
Humidity 74 67
Rainfall 0.08

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 1st July, 1897.
Chinese—2nd of 6th moon of 25th year of Kwong-si.
Jewish—1st Tammuz, 5657.
Mohammedan—30th Muharram, 1315.
Sun—Rise 5hr. 30min.
Set 5hr. 47min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 37min.
Afternoon 1hr. 51min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 39min.
Afternoon 1hr. 51min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1690—Battle of the Boyne.
1807—First steamer on the Thames.
1841—Mr. H. C. Sir, the first Hongkong Bar-ster, arrived.
1857—Hakodate, Kanagawa and Nagasaki opened to trade.
1852—Princess Alice married.
1893—Two Swedish missionaries murdered near Hankow.
1896—Reported discovery of a cure for Bubonic Plague by Dr. Yersin.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 2nd July, 1897.
Chinese—3rd of 6th moon of 25th year of Kwong-si.
Jewish—2nd Tammuz, 5657.
Mohammedan—1st Safhar, 1315.
Sun—Rise 5hr. 30min.
Set 5hr. 47min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 37min.
Afternoon 1hr. 51min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 39min.
Afternoon 1hr. 51min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1840—Amoy forts and a fleet of junks destroyed by H.M.S. "Plover."
1850—Sir Robert Peel died.
1857—Lord Elgin arrived in Hongkong.
1873—French Expedition from the Hungkiang arrived in Hongkong.

SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 188 per cent. prem. North China, 110; Indo-China, 84 1/2; Chartered, 144 1/2; P&O, 100; Suez, 144 1/2; 1/4, 144 1/2; 1/2, 144 1/2; 3/4, 144 1/2; 1, 144 1/2; 1 1/4, 144 1/2; 1 1/2, 144 1/2; 1 3/4, 144 1/2; 2, 144 1/2; 2 1/4, 144 1/2; 2 1/2, 144 1/2; 2 3/4, 144 1/2; 3, 144 1/2; 3 1/4, 144 1/2; 3 1/2, 144 1/2; 3 3/4, 144 1/2; 4, 144 1/2; 4 1/4, 144 1/2; 4 1/2, 144 1/2; 4 3/4, 144 1/2; 5, 144 1/2; 5 1/4, 144 1/2; 5 1/2, 144 1/2; 5 3/4, 144 1/2; 6, 144 1/2; 6 1/4, 144 1/2; 6 1/2, 144 1/2; 6 3/4, 144 1/2; 7, 144 1/2; 7 1/4, 144 1/2; 7 1/2, 144 1/2; 7 3/4, 144 1/2; 8, 144 1/2; 8 1/4, 144 1/2; 8 1/2, 144 1/2; 8 3/

